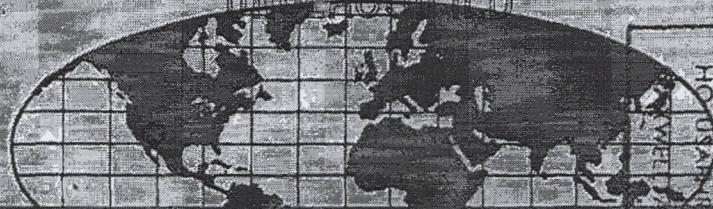


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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

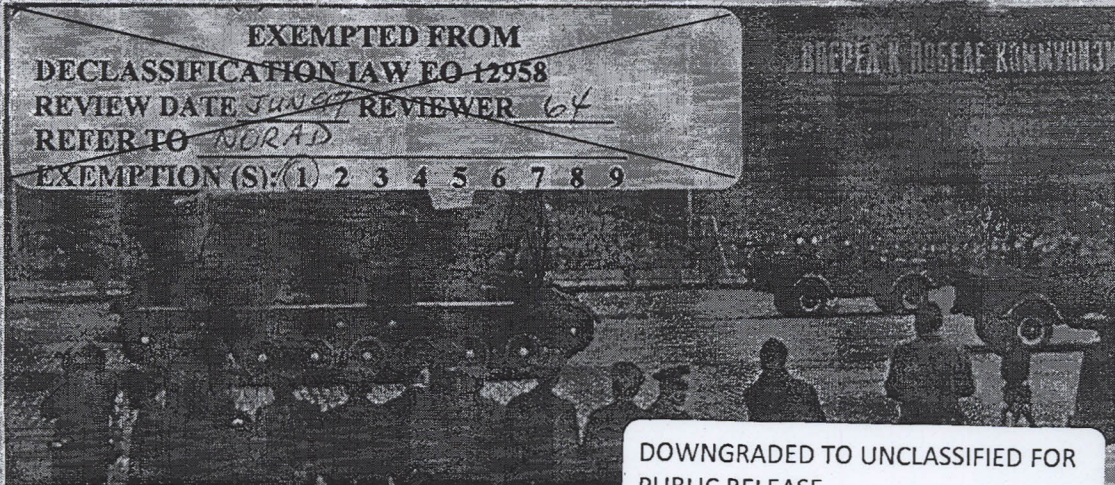
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Issue No. 42/64, 16 October 1964

Weekly
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The WIR in Brief

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MISSILE RANGE FIRING LOG PRESENTED
For 6-12 October.

Space

'VOSKHOD' A STEP TOWARD SPACE STATIONS,
LUNAR LANDINGS: PARAMETERS OF COSMOS
47 REPEATED

Little new technology demonstrated.
OVER-ALL SPACE SITUATION REPORT
PRESENTED
As of 1300Z, 14 October.

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as non-responsive
to the appeal

COVER: GANEF, Soviet tactical air-defense
missile (caption ~~SECRET~~; photo
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"Flight International")

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Missile Range Firing Log Presented

US radar detected the following Soviet missile launches between 2400Z, 6 October, and 2400Z, 12 October 1964:



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<u>Time & Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Launch Site</u>	<u>Range</u>
1218Z, 09 Oct	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1,050 n.m.
0702Z, 10 Oct	Unknown	Kapustin Yar	500 n.m.
0219Z, 10 Oct	SS-10 ICBM	Tyuratam	3,400 n.m.
0730Z, 12 Oct	Voskhod*	Tyuratam	Orbital

* Believed to have been launched by the SS-6 ICBM booster/sustainer and injected into orbit by the heavy Venik upper stage.

(Shemya & Diyarbakir RADINT)

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space

significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

'Voskhod' a Step Toward Space Stations, Lunar Landings; Repeated Parameters of Cosmos 47

Voskhod, the world's first multimanned space vehicle, was launched from Tyuratam at about 0730Z, 12 October. It landed in the USSR at about 0747Z, according to TASS (or between 0737Z and 0742Z, according to SPADATS), early on Revolution 16. Its time in flight and orbital parameters were very similar to those of Cosmos 47, which apparently was a rehearsal for the Voskhod flight. (Cosmos 47 was launched at about 0700Z, 6 October, and de-orbited between 0707Z and 0712Z, 7 October.)

Orbital Parameters: Orbital parameters for the 2 vehicles, according to TASS:

	<u>Voskhod</u>	<u>Cosmos 47</u>
Inclination to Equator	65 degrees	64.7 degrees
Period	90.1 minutes	90.3 minutes
Apogee	220 n.m.	223 n.m.
Period	97 n.m.	95.5 n.m.

The parameters computed by SPADATS on the basis of preliminary data were also very similar for both vehicles.

Both vehicles were recovered early on Revolution 16, after very slightly more than 24 hours in orbit.

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Propulsion. The Soviets announced that Voskhod had been launched by a new and more powerful rocket. NORAD believes, however, that Voskhod was launched by the SS-6 ICBM booster/sustainer which has been used for almost all Tyuratam space events and injected into orbit by the Soviets' heavy Venik upper stage. This is the first time that the Venik stage has been used for manned flight and probably is the sole basis for the Soviet claim to the use of a more powerful rocket. The lighter Lunik stage previously had been used for all manned flights. (The Lunik is believed to weigh 17,000 pounds and to have 11,000 pounds' thrust; the Venik is estimated to weigh 51,000 pounds and to have 65,000 pounds' thrust.) The Venik is not "new," however; it has been used with all known Soviet interplanetary probe attempts, with certain lunar probes, and with a few of the Tyuratam-launched Cosmoes.

The estimated use of the Venik is based

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Use of the SS-6 with Voskhod is strongly indicated by the fact that this propulsion system was used with Cosmos 47, which appears to have been a rehearsal or preview for the Voskhod event: the orbital parameters of both vehicles were very similar; both ships were de-orbited on Revolution 16, after spending almost exactly the same time in orbit; [redacted] from Cosmos 47 showed one or more dummy cosmonauts aboard; and both vehicles were known to have used the Venik upper stage.

The Voskhod probably weighed about 14,000-15,000 pounds.

Missions.

The purposes of the flight, according to TASS, were:

- To test a multiseat spacecraft.
- To check the capacity of several men to work and interact in space in the completion of scientific and technical tasks.
- To conduct scientific, technical, and physical studies in space.
- To continue the study of the effects of spaceflight on the human body.
- To carry out biomedical research for the conduct of long spaceflights.

Significance. The principal achievement demonstrated in the Voskhod flight was the development of a new re-entry vehicle larger than the Vostok, which can accommodate 3 men and their life-support systems and still be compatible with existing, proven Soviet propulsion systems.



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The principal significance of the flight is that the Soviets are now able to gain experience in multimanned flight, which will be a feature of manned space stations and laboratories in Earth orbit and of lunar landings.

The Soviets' fund of knowledge of the effects of space flight on the human body has also been augmented; data on 3 more humans should help to "smooth out" statistical irregularities in previous data which stem from individual differences. Thus, Soviet biomedical data could have slightly improved reliability.

The Soviets apparently made no effort to let a cosmonaut exit the spaceship temporarily in flight. Neither did they try to extend the duration of manned space flight -- an area in which they have experienced or are on the verge of experiencing serious medical problems.

The flight also had its propaganda advantages in its timing:

- It helped to lessen the propaganda impact of the US's Syncom 3, which was placed in a highly precise stationary orbit over the Equator after executing precise maneuvers in space.
- It will lessen somewhat the propaganda impact of any nuclear test which the Chinese Communists may hold in coming weeks or months.
- The event will be the principal propaganda fare during the forthcoming (7 November) celebrations of the 47th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

(SPADATS; TASS; Press; NORAD)

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Over-all Space Situation Report Presented

The over-all space-vehicle situation as of 1300Z, 14 October 1964, was as follows:

	<u>US</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>Can</u>	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Total</u>
Payloads in Earth orbit	105	2	1	18	126
Payloads in Sun orbit	5			4	9
Payloads in Earth-Moon orbit				1	1
Pieces of debris in Earth orbit	324	1	2	16	343
Pieces of debris in Sun orbit	5				5
Payloads impacted on Moon	3			1	4
Totals	442	3	3	40	488
Objects decayed or de-orbited (SPADATS)	207			217	424

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